

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Washington Sentries Have Many Amusing Encounters

WASHINGTON.—Contrary to general belief, the sentries guarding Washington's military establishments, bridges and public buildings are not automatons. They can and do saunter, talk, laugh and otherwise act like human beings. But not on duty. But if you can chum up with the chap in khaki at an opportune time, you may be told some funny things—all about strange prowlers seen on the midnight trick, sinister-seeming contrivances discovered under culverts, officers whose identity is mistaken and other things.

A few nights since a half-frozen sentry before the side gate of a big military establishment here beheld a solitary and stooping figure creeping along and eying the portal dubiously. This kept up several minutes, and finally the guard thought it time to interfere. He approached the suspect.

"What do you want around here?" he asked after the sad-eyed person had halted, as directed, swaying slightly.

"Wanna go on in house, but the ol' woman ish waitin'," forlornly replied the "suspect."

"That's Uncle Sam's house, my friend," replied the sentry, seeing he had a "stew" and not a spy.

"Sh my house," insisted the one with the "merry mullage." "C'n tell it by front gate."

It took ten minutes to persuade him that he was wrong.

There is a famous bridge near Washington where several months ago a man leaped down to his death. It is closely guarded, for it carries a big water main. Not long after the tragic occurrence, a night wanderer on the bridge came near losing his liberty when a guard saw him stop and commence searching carefully on the sidewalk.

"Whaddye want, a good place to jump from or to put a bum?" queried the man in uniform.

"I want my fountain pen I dropped; got a match?" was the answer.

The pen was found soon, but remembering tales of explosive pens discovered in abandoned German trenches, the guard nearly wrecked the ink-spiller before satisfied it was not full of T. N. T.

New Rules for Stenographers in One War Office

ONE office of the war department doesn't believe in instructions savoring of red tape. So regulations have been evolved for stenographers. Greatly increased efficiency is expected to result. Here are the rules to be followed:

- 1—Conserve air by eliminating some of the unnecessary conversation.
- 2—Conserve shoe leather by remaining at your desk; remember you are supposed to be a stenographer, not a floorwalker.
- 3—If you're hungry, go out and get something to eat; don't hang around chewing the rag.
- 4—We have wheatless and meatless days; let's have feetless days. Keep your feet on the floor, not on your desk.
- 5—Don't acquire the saving habit to such an extent that you go home with your pockets full of paper clips every night. Just because you write shorthand, don't think you have got to be light-fingered.
- 6—If you feel that you must whistle during office hours, please whistle something German, so that the rest of the office will have an excuse for dropping a typewriter on your head.
- 7—Any person or persons having as a part of their lunch hamburger cheese will kindly adjourn to the roof until the ordeal is over. There is a strong reason for this.
- 8—If you feel that you must take home a typewriter now and then, please leave the desk. We can get new typewriters, but desks are hard to get.
- 9—Just because they are using a lot of ammunition in Europe, don't think that you have to powder your nose every ten minutes.
- 10—Make the world safe for democracy; stop throwing milk bottles out of the windows.
- 11—As Abraham Lincoln said in his famous Gettysburg speech: "Eight hours a day for the man who works. Seven hours a day for the government clerks."
- 12—Save a loaf a week. Just because you have a crust, don't say you can loaf around this office, even if you are well bred. Don't come in here with a bun on, either.

Her Darling Boy Was Only a "Mexican Fish Hound"

"O H, THERE'S my darling boy!" Fairly yelping these words, a woman standing on Tenth street, just north of F street, made for the latter thoroughfare as fast as her feet would carry her. She had a companion with her, and this woman, too, set a hot pace in the direction of the afternoon promenade.

When a woman suddenly yells out in a crowded thoroughfare, "Oh, there's my darling boy," you sort of get interested in the darling one.

When the two women got to F street they stepped across the sidewalk to the curb. There was an automobile standing there, with a young man and a dog on the front seat.

The woman in search of her darling boy threw her arms around the neck of the dog and said: "Oh, you darling thing! You're the prettiest dog in town." The woman had a good eye for dogs.

"What kind of a dog is he?" asked the woman.

The chauffeur winked at the dog and replied calmly: "Mexican fish hound."

Mrs. Hoover's Cook Becomes an Ardent Hooverizer

IN ALL the land no housewife follows more closely the rulings of the United States food administration than does Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, wife of the food administrator. The Hoover cook, who has a wide reputation in most exclusive circles of Washington, was one of the first converts to the conservation of food, and one of the most ardent. A prominent Washington woman remarked soon after the Hoover household was established in the national capital:

"You needn't tell me the Hoovers save food. I know the cook, and she couldn't be induced to economize."

Nevertheless, after a time of sorrow and of stress of wounded professional pride the cook became under the direction and persuasion of Mrs. Hoover, as enthusiastic over producing delicious meals with the least possible outlay of wheat, meat, sugar and fats as the strictest "Hooverizer" could wish.

Almost every day is meatless day with the Hoovers, poultry, sea food or occasionally game replacing the beef or other meats that may be shipped across the sea. The servants, of course, have to have meat often, but for the family perhaps once a week, generally less frequently, there is a roast for dinner and what is left over is carefully utilized in some form for luncheon the next day. Sometimes a chop is provided at that meal for the ten-year-old son, who is recovering from a recent illness. Meat is never bought for soups, which are made from vegetables or the parts of poultry not served—the wing tips, feet, neck and gizzard.

Not only are Tuesdays and Saturdays porkless days, but the other five days of the week as well, despite the confessed fondness of the food administrator for his breakfast bacon. Pork, either as ham, bacon, sausage, lard or in other forms, never enters the big red brick house on Massachusetts avenue, where the Hoovers are domiciled. For cooking various vegetable oils or other substitutes are used for lard and butter.



1—It is by means of heavy guns such as are shown in this picture that the Italians hope to convince the Teutons along the River Piave that in the twentieth century civilization right only is might. 2—Laborers and soldiers are continually repairing the highways leading to the fighting front wrecked by German shells and heavy traffic. 3—The result of a trench raid; a squad of German prisoners captured by the French and brought into the wire-fenced prison camp.



2—Laborers and soldiers are continually repairing the highways leading to the fighting front wrecked by German shells and heavy traffic. 3—The result of a trench raid; a squad of German prisoners captured by the French and brought into the wire-fenced prison camp.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Japan Offers to Land Troops in Siberia If Allies Say the Word.

EMBASSIES LEAVE PETROGRAD

Traveling Through Bandit-Infested Siberia to Reach Safety—Austria Cannot Break Away From Her Alliance With Germany.

Japan has asked for permission to land troops in Siberia to prevent the vast quantities of munitions and other military stores at Vladivostok and along the lines of the Siberian railroad from falling into the hands of the Germans. It was feared that the Germans might attempt to force the bolsheviks to deliver these stores to the Germans as a part of a peace agreement. Japan announced her willingness to undertake such an expedition by herself or in connection with troops sent by other of the allied nations.

While all officials at Washington are silent and disposed to minimize discussion of the subject it is known that exchanges of opinion are going on with the object of a perfect understanding between Japan, the United States and the other co-belligerents which would make the plan of joint action wholly acceptable to all and thoroughly define its extent and duration.

Russian representatives at Washington oppose action by the Japanese in Siberia, but the co-belligerents are thoroughly alarmed lest the vast quantities of supplies piled up at Vladivostok, bought and paid for with American cash, should fall into the hands of the Germans.

Criticism at home of the failure of Japan to play a larger part in the war is said to have been influential in bringing about the negotiations.

Our boys have had their first taste of the deadly Hun gas. Without warning of any kind gas shells began bursting among the men of an American artillery regiment on the western front, and more than 200 men were down before they could put on gas masks. Eight men died within a few minutes and 200 were taken to hospitals where they suffered every conceivable torture while the doctors worked over them in an effort to get air into their lungs. While the American troops in France have been supplied with gas equipment and with gas shells for the field guns they had never been used, American commanders feeling that they could not bring themselves to so violate all evidences of civilization by such a method of warfare. The gassing of American troops has, however, convinced our commanders at the front that they must fight the Hun in his own way, brutal and inhuman though that way may be, and the Boches will be given a taste of their own weapons.

The strain between Austria and Germany is undoubtedly increasing. Austria's refusal to again attack Russia in spite of Germany's renewal of the war against the bolsheviks has increased the tenseness of the situation existing between the two governments, and it was reported that Germany had practically ordered the Austrian government to send troops into Russia, and that Austria had refused. Austria also refuses to continue the war against Roumania so long as there is a possibility of concluding a peace arrangement with that nation. Poor Roumania, cut off from every possible source of assistance from the outside, without munitions or adequate guns can seemingly do nothing more than accept such peace terms as the Huns may offer.

The most encouraging thing for the future of both Roumania and Russia is the statement made for the allied governments to the effect that any peace that may be forced upon these two countries by the Teutonic nations will not be considered as final, and particularly so if such a peace involves the session of any territory to the nations

of the central powers. The allied nations are committed to the terms of no annexations and no indemnities for Germany or her cohorts. To permit Germany to seize the best provinces of Russia would mean simply preparing the German people for a repetition of their attack on the world's freedom in the future.

The speech of Count von Hertling, German imperial chancellor, before the reichstag, in reply to President Wilson's most recent address before congress regarding the war aims of the United States, is not regarded by leaders in the United States or England as increasing the chance for peace. Count von Hertling professed acceptance of the four principles of a democratic peace enunciated by President Wilson and disclaimed any intention of conquest but these protestations have not convinced President Wilson and his advisers. It is said, that Germany is ready to forgo ambitions of conquest. Other parts of the chancellor's speech are regarded as conclusive proof that Germany intends retaining control, in one form or another, of nearly all the foreign territory that she now occupies.

Count von Hertling's reference to Belgium is far from satisfactory. While hinting that Germany does not contemplate annexing Belgium, the chancellor proposes to impose conditions which would restrict the freedom of action of the kingdom and place it at the mercy of the Teutonic empire.

The entente point of view was expressed by one distinguished diplomat who declared that von Hertling's speech has effectively closed the door to further peace talk. "Belgium is a question of honor," he declared. "It cannot be discussed. So long as the enemy refuses to do justice to Belgium they cannot be expected to perform justice in any other instances."

While the long-distance debate between the statesmen of the belligerent countries has been looked upon with approval by leaders of thought in this country on the theory that no chance of effecting a peace on terms acceptable to the allies should be overlooked, at the same time there has been a feeling that the continued peace talk may have a harmful effect upon the public morale in the allied countries. There has been a determination in Washington not to permit any peace discussions to delay war preparations for one minute, and the only harmful effect, it is declared, would be upon the spirit of the people.

While there are still conflicting opinions as to whether Germany will undertake a real offensive on the west front this spring, reports coming indirectly from Germany indicate that the German public is being prepared for the tremendous losses that must result if such an offensive is attempted. Dispatches from Stockholm declare that the German high command has given the executive committee of the reichstag the confidential information that the contemplated offensive will cost Germany a million men. For this staggering price, it is declared, General von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff have absolutely guaranteed success. Leaders of the majority in the reichstag are said to be reconciled to the offensive as the only thing left for Germany to do, but there is a widespread feeling of pity and horror that a million lives should be sacrificed when victory, however great it may be, will not force peace. The Germans, it is declared, at the most, expect that a big military victory will convince America and England that Germany is unbeatable and to make the western world amenable to suggestions for a peace conference.

While the allied commanders realize that the expected German offensive will be a staggering blow to withstand, they are confident that the western line will hold, and that the Hun plans will result in defeat for the central powers. America will soon have half a million men on the western front, England has added nearly half a million more men to her vast army under General Haig, and while the French army is not any larger in numbers than it was, it is stronger in guns and munitions, and the determination of French troops to defeat Germany is stronger if possible, than it was during the long months of the Verdun campaign.

Both the English, the French and the

American forces occupy splendid positions throughout practically the entire line. They are in nearly all cases on the high ground, and it is these strong defensive positions against which Germany must throw her shock troops in massed battalions. The price these troops will pay for even an attempt to break through will be terrific, and in all probability more than the million men von Hindenburg has prophesied. It is not likely that even the iron discipline of the German army will withstand such losses.

Possibility of a disagreement between the United States and Spain because of the refusal of the latter country to supply certain war materials to General Pershing was removed by the signing of an economic agreement, under which General Pershing will get mules, army blankets and other materials from Spain in return for cotton, oil and other commodities from the United States. Success of these negotiations was welcomed by officials in Washington as ability to buy supplies in Spain will save ship tonnage and enable General Pershing to build up his reserve stores more rapidly. The United States was able to bring pressure to bear upon Spain by refusing fuel to Spanish steamers in American ports.

The German invasion of Russia mysteriously slowed up and on March first it was reported from London that the forward movement of the Huns had been stopped on orders from Berlin. At the same time reports from Petrograd were to the effect that the bolsheviks were preparing to make the best possible defense of that city if it was attacked.

On February 28 it was reported from Petrograd that the allied ambassadors had left the Russian capital for Siberia. It is unlikely that they will be able to reach the Pacific coast at Vladivostok in less than three weeks, and the probabilities are that they will be seriously molested by the mobs of armed bandits that are roaming the country from the Ural mountains to beyond Lake Balkal. The bolsheviks have practically no control of any kind beyond the Ural mountains, though it claims to have suppressed the so-called Siberian republic.

Every report received from Austria indicates that that country would willingly seek peace on any fairly reasonable basis offered by the allies. If it were possible for her to do so, but she is so dominated by German influence that it is hardly possible for her to break away. The hold of Germany is maintained through the Austrian army which has been very largely Germanized since the war began.

So it is believed that Austria will have to remain in her unholy partnership despite her war weariness. She has lost 3,500,000 men, her food situation is desperate, and the future, even if Germany could win, is dark for her, for a greater Germany would only mean a more impotent Austria, but she cannot break away. She must continue in the war under pain of being stamped on by the nation that has her in its power.

That is how our allies regard the Austrian situation, and is the explanation of their lukewarmness toward the American effort to widen the rift between the kaiser and Emperor Carl.

The German socialists have not taken kindly to the German government's attitude toward President Wilson's last peace message. During the debate in the reichstag von Hertling's speech Philipp Scheidemann, socialist, took the emperor to task for his reply to the address of the burgo-master of Hamburg, in which the emperor said: "We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but victory for the German arms must first be recognized."

"The imperial chancellor frankly stated yesterday that he accepted President Wilson's four principles," said Scheidemann. "This declaration is all the more important when one considers that President Wilson emphasized that his principles were accepted everywhere except by the German military and annexationist party. Well, this party, fortunately, is in this country no longer of decisive importance."



To drive a tank, handle the guns, and sweep over the enemy trenches, take strong nerves, good rich blood, a good stomach, liver and kidneys. When the time comes, the man with red blood in his veins "is up and at it." He has iron nerves for hardships—an interest in his work grips him. That's the way you feel when you have taken a blood and nerve tonic, made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Stone root, Cherry bark, and rolled into a sugar-coated tablet and sold in sixty-cent vials by almost all druggists for past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This tonic, in liquid or tablet form, is just what you need this spring to give you vim, vigor and vitality. At the fall end of a hard winter, no wonder you feel "run-down," blue, out of sorts. Try this "Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce. Don't wait! To-day is the day to begin! A little "pep," and you laugh and live.

The best means to oil the machinery of the body, put tone into the liver, kidneys and circulatory system, is to first practice a good house-cleaning. I know of nothing better as a laxative than a vegetable pill made up of May-apple, leaves of aloë and jalap. This is commonly sold by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and should be taken at least once a week to clear the twenty-five feet of intestines. You will thus clean the system—expel the poisons and keep well. Now is the time to clean house. Give yourself a spring house cleaning.—Adv.

Children Who Are Sickly

When your child cries at night, tosses restlessly in its sleep, is constipated, feverish or has symptoms of worms, you feel worried. Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children

for use throughout the season. They tend to Break up Colds, relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy Worms. These powders are pleasant to take and easy for parents to give. They cleanse the stomach, act on the Liver and give beautiful sleep. Don't accept by regulating the child's any substitute system.

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W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, MO. 10-1918.

Willing to Oblige.
Master (to new cook)—"We want you to show what you can do tonight, Jane. We have some rather special people coming for a musical evening. Do your very best, you know."
Cook—Sure, sir, that I will. It's a long time since I did any singing; but you can put me down for a couple of comic songs, if you like.—London Tit-Bits.

"Blue" and Worried?

"Blue" worried, half-sick people should find out the cause of their troubles. Often it is merely faulty kidney action, which allows the blood to get loaded up with poisons that irritate the nerves. Backache, headaches, dizziness and annoying bladder troubles are added proofs that the kidneys need help. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands thank them for relief from just such troubles.

A Missouri Case

Mrs. Kate Clem—"Every Father Tells a Story" ens. 702 S. Olive St., Mexico, Mo. says: "I was in bad shape with kidney trouble. My joints became swollen and sore. My body became so swollen that when I pressed my fingers into the flesh a dent would remain for some time. I tried many different remedies without getting any relief, before a friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills and I tried them. Doan's soon helped me and I noticed the swellings in my limbs and other symptoms going away. Doan's Kidney Pills are certainly a wonderful remedy."

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You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Croix's Hair Dressing"—Adv.

Full Provision.
"My son, you must learn to provide for a rainy day." "Sure, do, pop. I always get a rain check."

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